INNS OF COURT

1993 94



SCHOOL OF LAW

REMEDIES & PRACTICAL BACKGROUND

REMEDIES AND PRACTICAL BACKGROUND

Inns of Court School of Law



First published in Great Britain 1992 by Blackstone Press Limited, 9-15 Aldine Street, London W12 8AW. Telephone 081-740 1173

© Council of Legal Education, 1992

First edition 1992 Second edition 1993

This title was orginally published as sections of two Manuals: Professional Conduct and Practical Background; and Civil Litigation and Remedies.

ISBN: 1854312766

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Typeset by Style Photosetting Limited, Mayfield, East Sussex Printed by Loader Jackson Printers, Arlesey, Beds

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical including photocopying, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system without prior permission from the publisher.

REMEDIES AND PRACTICAL BACKGROUND

Foreword

These Manuals are published in conjunction with the Vocational Course for the Bar which is run at the Inns of Court School of Law. The course, which was introduced in 1989, was specifically designed to equip students with the procedural and evidential knowledge and the practical skills they will need to start their professional careers. It is gratifying to find that this course has been greeted as a major step forward in legal vocational training, and that it has attracted substantial interest.

These Manuals have been produced specifically to support this course, and they have been written both by teaching staff at the Inns of Court School of Law and by a range of members of the Bar. The Manuals are designed to cover all the areas of skill and knowledge which research showed were important for the new practitioner, and the emphasis throughout is on the practical, professional approach. Although the Manuals are produced for a specific course, their range is such that they should be of interest to all those concerned with legal training.

The Manuals are revised annually, to keep them up-to-date, and to improve content with the benefit of experience and of the many useful comments made by practitioners and by students. The development of legal vocational training can only be an ongoing process for all those concerned in achieving and maintaining high standards, and further comments are always welcome. Such comments may be addressed either to the Dean or the Course Director at the Inns of Court School of Law.

The enthusiasm of the staff of Blackstone Press Ltd and their efficiency in arranging the production and publication of these Manuals is much appreciated.

The Hon. Mr Justice Phillips Chairman of The Council of Legal Education September 1993

Introduction

Virtually everybody who picks up this Manual for the first time will have had previous, perhaps considerable, experience of the study of the law. However, since there is no standardisation of legal education, it is quite possible that many students will, so far, have approached the law from a largely academic premise. Others may have followed courses which have a more practical orientation, but which have perhaps still not centred primarily on the client and the client's needs.

The vocational course taught under the auspices of the Council of Legal Education is, however, designed to prepare the aspiring barrister to put the client at the centre of all work, in terms of trying to achieve all the client wants, and taking all the aspects of the case into account, and this Manual has been prepared with that purpose in mind.

The first part of this Manual deals with remedies. When the substantive law is taught at the academic stage, remedies often come towards the end of the course, or are treated as less important than general legal principles, or are even omitted altogether (though certain courses are notable exceptions). In the working life of the professional barrister this is effectively reversed, and remedies come first. The client wants to achieve particular objectives, and the barrister's job is to try to achieve them. For the practitioner the remedy comes first, and legal principles are simply used to justify the remedy sought. It is therefore important that the barrister should have a thorough, practical working knowledge of all the remedies that may be available, and the materials in this Manual provide a basis for this.

The second part of this Manual covers those areas of which it is thought any barrister should have a general overview. The point is not that every barrister needs to know all these areas in great academic detail, but rather that these areas may come up in almost any type of practice, and therefore every barrister should at least be sufficiently conversant with the law to spot that there is an issue, and to know how to set about dealing with it. The materials in the Manual set out not simply to give a general academic outline of the area, but to approach each area practically, seeking to highlight those points of particular importance to the barrister.

The areas of revenue law, business associations and accounts are covered in some detail because of their relevance to many types of case. There is an outline on conflict of laws, and notes on social security and legal aid (insofar as this is not covered by the litigation courses).

Whatever type of practice a barrister has, there are a number of areas of which he or she will need some knowledge in order to have a complete, practical overview of a case. Whatever area of law a case is basically founded in, other areas of law may impinge, and do so in a way that is not obvious to the unwary.

Contents

Foreword		V
Introduction		vii
REMEDIES	5	1
1 Introduc	tion	3
1.1	The role of remedies	3
1.2	The context of remedies	3
1.3	The remedies course	4
1.4	Crucial points to consider	4
1.5	Further reading	5
2 Damage	s for Breach of Contract	7
2.1	Principles	7
2.1.1	Introduction	7
2.1.1.1	Performance	7
2.1.1.2	What is the effect of a repudiatory breach or a breach which goes to the	
	root of the contract?	7
2.1.1.3	The parties can agree to discharge the contract by agreement	8
2.1.1.4	What are the terms of a contract?	8
2.1.1.5	What is the relative importance of contractual terms?	8
2.1.2	Preliminary issues	9
2.1.2.1	The breach of contract must have caused the loss	9
2.1.2.2	What is the standard of proof?	9
2.1.2.3	Can the parties to a contract plan for its breach?	9
2.1.2.4	Can liability for breach be excluded or restricted?	9
2.1.3	What is the aim of damages for breach of contract?	11
2.1.4	The three basic losses for which compensation can be sought	11
2.1.4.1	What is loss of bargain or expectation loss?	11
2.1.4.2	How is expectation loss quantified?	11
2.1.4.3	What is reliance loss?	12
2.1.4.4	What is the purpose of damages for reliance loss?	12
2.1.4.5	Can a claim be made for both expectation and reliance loss?	12
2.1.4.6	Can the plaintiff choose whether to claim expectation or reliance loss?	12
2.1.4.7	Restitution (unjust enrichment)	12
2.1.5	When can loss of profit be claimed?	12
2.1.6	Can incidental losses be included in the assessment of damages?	14
2.1.7	When can damages be obtained for loss of reputation?	14
2.1.8	When can damages be obtained for distress and disappointment?	14
2.1.9	When are damages assessed?	14
2.1.10	Taxation of damages	15
2.2	Limitations on compensatory damages	15

2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3	Loss in the contemplation of the parties The plaintiff is under a duty to mitigate the loss Other restrictions on the right to claim damages	15 15 16
2.2.4	What is the effect of contributory negligence on a claim for damages for	
	breach of contract?	16
2.3	When is interest on damages recoverable?	16
2.4	Other remedies	16
2.4.1	Action for an agreed sum	16
2.4.2	Non-compensatory damages	16
2.4.3	Quasi-contract — the law of restitution	17
2 Equitable	Remedies in Contract	19
3.1	Availability of equitable remedies	19
3.1.1	Introduction	19
3.1.2	Equitable remedies are discretionary	19
3.1.3	Common law remedies must be inadequate	19
3.1.4	The maxims of equity apply	19
3.2	Specific performance	20
3.2.1	What is specific performance?	20
3.2.2	Bars to specific performance	20
3.2.3	Adequacy of damages	20
3.2.3.1	The basic rule	20
3.2.3.2	Uniqueness	20
3.2.3.3	Financial ineffectiveness	21
3.2.4	Other bars	21
3.2.4.1	Contracts requiring supervision	21
3.2.4.2	Contract too vague	21
3.2.4.3	Building contracts	21
3.2.4.4	Contracts involving personal services	22
3.2.4.5	Equity will not act in vain	22
3.2.4.6	Coming to equity with clean hands	22
3.2.4.7	Delay	22
3.2.4.8	Want of mutuality	22
3.2.4.9	Hardship	22
3.2.4.10	Contract only partly specifically enforceable	23
3.2.5	Damages in lieu of specific performance	23
3.3	Injunctions	23
3.3.1	General	23
3.3.2	Prohibitory and mandatory injunctions	23
3.3.3	Final and interlocutory injunctions	23
3.3.4	Injunction for breach of contract	24
3.3.4.1	Support of contractual rights	24
3.3.4.2	Actual or threatened breach	24
3.3.4.3	Prevention of breach of a negative stipulation	24
3.3.4.4	When is a final mandatory injunction appropriate?	24
3.3.4.5	The terms of the injunction	24
3.3.5	The grant of an injunction	24
3.3.5.1	In general	24
3.3.5.2	Inadequacy of damages	24
3.3.5.3	Other bars	25
3.3.6	Backdoor specific performance	25
3.3.6.1	Ground for refusal of an injunction	25
3.3.6.2	Contracts of personal service and backdoor specific performance	25
3.4	Rescission	26
3.4.1	What is rescission?	26
3.4.2	When is rescission available?	26

3.4.3	The act of rescission	26
3.4.4	Repudiation distinguished from rescission	26
3.4.5	Equitable bars to rescission	26
3.4.5.1	Restitutio in integrum is not possible	26
3.4.5.2	Third party acquiring rights	27
3.4.5.3	Affirmation	27
3.4.5.4	Delay	27
3.4.6	Damages in lieu of rescission	27
3.5	Rectification	27
3.5.1	What is rectification?	27
3.5.2	What is required?	28
3.5.3	Standard of evidence required	28
3.5.4	Bars to rectification	28
4 Remedie	s for Misrepresentation	29
4.1	General	29
4.2	What makes a misrepresentation actionable?	29
4.3	The causes of action available	29
4.3.1	Deceit	29
4.3.2	Statutory misrepresentation	30
4.3.3		30
	Misrepresentation in equity	
4.3.4	Breach of contract	30
4.3.5	Breach of collateral warranty	30
4.3.6	Negligent misstatement	30
4.4	Damages	30
4.4.1	Damages in tort	30
4.4.2	Damages in contract	31
4.4.3	Damages for deceit	31
4.4.4	Damages under MA 1967, s. 2(1)	31
4.4.5	Damages for breach of contract or breach of collateral warranty	31
4.4.6	Damages for negligent misstatement	32
4.4.7	Damages in lieu of rescission under MA 1967, s. 2(2)	32
4.5	Rescission	32
4.5.1	When is rescission for misrepresentation available?	32
4.5.2	The 'right' to rescind	32
4.5.3	What does rescission involve?	32
4.5.4	Bars to rescission	32
4.6	Contributory negligence	32
4.7	Exclusion of liability for misrepresentation	33
5 Remedie	s in Tort	35
5.1	Introduction	3.5
5.2	Damages	35
5.2.1	Liability	3.5
5.2.1.1	The elements of the tort	3.5
5.2.1.2	Causation	3.5
5.2.1.3	Loss and damage	36
5.2.1.4	Remoteness	36
5.3		36
	Quantum of damages	
5.3.1	Compensatory nature of damages	36
5.3.2	Time of assessment	37
5.3.3	Mode of assessment: general	37
5.3.4	Other kinds of personal non-financial damage	37
5.3.5	Damage to property	- 38
5.3.5.1	The two modes of assessing damages	38
5.3.5.2	Making the choice	38

5.3.5.3	Consequential economic loss	38
5.3.5.4	Negligent valuation of property	38
5.3.6	Interference with property	38
5.3.6.1	Goods	38
5.3.6.2	Land	39
5.3.7	Pure economic loss	39
5.4	Reduction of damages	39
5.4.1	Contributory negligence	39
5.4.1.1	The statutory basis	39
5.4.1.2	Apportionment of responsibility	39
5.4.1.3	The form of assessment	40
5.4.2	Mitigation	40
5.4.2.1	The positive requirement	40
5.4.2.2	The negative requirement	40
5.4.2.3	The test is subjective	40
5.4.3	Interest on damages	40
5.5	Exemplary damages	41
5.6	Injunctions	41
5.6.1	General	41
5.6.2	Prohibitory injunctions	41
5.6.2.1	The primary remedy	41
5.6.2.2	Appropriateness of an injunction	41
5.6.2.3	Refusal of injunctions	42
5.6.3	Mandatory injunctions	42
5.6.3.1	Nature	42
5.6.3.2	Difficulty of obtaining a mandatory injunction	42
5.6.4	Quia timet injunctions	42
5.6.5	Interlocutory injunctions	42
5.7	Delivery up of goods	42
5.7.1	Nature of the remedy	42
5.7.2	When will the court make an order?	43
5.7.3	Interlocutory order for delivery up of goods	43
5.8	Orders for possession of land	. 43
5.9	Three important causes of action	43
5.9.1	Negligence	43
5.9.1.1	The ingredients of the tort of negligence	43
5.9.1.2	The practitioner's view of negligence	43
5.9.1.3	Duty situations	44
5.9.1.4	Other topics under the general heading of negligence	44
5.9.2	Occupiers' liability	44
5.9.3	Breach of statutory duty	45
5.9.3.1	Introduction	45
5.9.3.2	Absolute duties	45
5.9.3.3	Duties of reasonable care	45
5.9.3.4	Hybrid duties	46
5.9.3.5	To establish liability	46
5.9.3.6	Causation	46
6 The Q	uantum of Damages for Personal Injury	49
6.1	The barristers' involvement	49
6.2	The law	49
6.2.1	Basis of the law	49
6.2.2	The rationale of the law	50
6.2.3	Sources	50
6.3	Basic principles	50
631	Application of the compensatory principle	50

6.3.2	Measurement of loss	50
6.3.3	Time of assessment	50
6.4	Two broad heads of damages	51
6.4.1	Special damages	51
6.4.1.1	Nature and proof of special damage	51
6.4.1.2	Examples of items of special damage	51
6.4.1.3	The statement of special damages	52
6.4.2	General damages	52
6.4.2.1	Nature and proof of general damages	52
6.4.2.2	Heads of general damages	52
6.5	Provisional damages	52
6.5.1	When may a plaintiff claim provisional damages?	52
6.5.2	Effect of a claim for provisional damages	53
6.5.3	Provisional damages are not interim payments	53
6.6	The quantification of damages — introduction	53
6.7	Stage 1: quantify special damages	54
6.7.1	A matter of arithmetic	54
6.7.2	Advising on quantum	54
6.7.3	Assessing special damages	54
6.7.4	Assessing lost earnings	54
6.7.4.1	Basis of assessment	54
6.7.4.2	Methods of calculation	54
6.7.4.3	Taxation to be taken into account	55
6.7.4.4	The Gourley principle and pension contributions	55
6.7.4.5	Expenses incurred in connection with employment	55
6.7.5	The cost of a new home	55
6.7.6-	The cost of converting a home	55
6.7.7	Loss of use of company car	56
6.7.8	Value of unpaid care	56
6.7.9	Agreement on quantum	56
6.8	Stage 2: quantify general damages	56
6.8.1	Introduction	56
6.8.2	Heads 1 and 2: pain and suffering and loss and amenity	56
6.8.2.1	A single award	56
6.8.2.2	Damages for pain and suffering	57
6.8.2.3	Damages for loss of amenity	57
6.8.2.4	The difficulty of separating the two heads of damage	57
6.8.3	Arriving at a figure for pain and suffering and loss of amenity	58
6.8.3.1	The first stage	58
6.8.3.2	The second stage	58
6.8.3.3	Example	58
6.8.3.4	Inflation	59
6.8.3.5	Criminal Injuries Compensation Board awards	59
6.8.3.6	The final figure	59
6.8.4	The problem of future uncertainty as regards pain and suffering and loss of amenity	59
6.8.5	Head 3: future loss of earnings	59
6.8.6	Calculation of damages for future loss of earnings	60
6.8.6.1	The multiplier and the multiplicand	60
6.8.6.2	Calculating the multiplicand	60
6.8.6.3	Choosing the multiplier	60
6.8.6.4	Factors that affect choice of multiplier	60
6.8.6.5	Factors that do not affect the choice of multiplier	61
6.8.7	Female plaintiffs and future loss of earnings	61
6.8.7.1	Possible reduction of the multiplier	61
6.8.7.2	Loss of marriage prospects	61
6.8.8	Child plaintiffs and future loss of earnings	62
0.0.0	Anna Luminia and recent a 1000 or assumbo	Ja

6.8.9	Lost years	62
6.8.9.1	Basis of assessment	62
6.8.9.2	Deduction for living expenses	62
6.8.9.3	Two awards	62
6.8.10	Split awards	63
6.8.11	Provisional damages for future loss of earnings	63
6.8.12	Head 4: loss of earning capacity	63
6.8.12.1	The nature of the award	63
6.8.12.2	When is an award of this kind appropriate?	63
6.8.12.3	Quantification of an award for loss of earning capacity	63
6.8.12.4	Awards combining heads 3 and 4	63
6.8.12.5	Provisional damages and loss of earning capacity	63
6.8.13	Head 5: loss of pension rights	64
6.8.13.1	Basis of the award	64
6.8.13.2	Calculation of damages under this head	64
6.8.13.3	A simpler method of assessment	64
6.8.14	Head 6: future expenses	64
6.8.14.1	Similarity to special damages	64
6.8.14.2	'One off' items	64
6.8.14.3	Recurring items	65
6.8.14.4	The domestic element in the cost of care	65
6.9	Stage 3: make any necessary deductions	65
6.9.1	Introduction	65
6.9.2	Contractual sick pay	65
6.9.3	Insurance	65
6.9.4	Pensions	66
6.9.5	Redundancy payments	
6.9.6	Charitable donations	66 66
6.9.7	Maintenance at public expense	66
6.9.8	Repayable benefits	66
6.10	Social security benefits where injury before 1 January 1989	66
6.10.1	Full deduction	66
6.10.2	Partial deduction	67
6.10.2.1	Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948	67
6.10.2.2	The effect of section 2(1)	67
6.10.2.3	Where incapacity only partly results from the injury	67
6.10.2.4	Where disablement benefit paid as a gratuity	67
6.10.2.5	Only damages for lost earnings or profits affected	67
6.11	Social security benefits where injury on or after 1 January 1989	68
6.11.1	The Social Security Act 1989	68
6.11.1.1	Recoupment	
6.11.1.2		68
	Relevant benefits	68
6.11.1.3	Relevant period	68
6.11.1.4	Small payments	68
6.11.2	The effect of the Social Security Act 1989	69
6.11.3	Payments more than £2,500	69
6.11.4	Small payments	69
6.11.4.1	The amended section 2(1)	69
6.11.4.2	The effect of section 2(1) as amended	69
6.11.4.3	Deductions to be made	69
6.12	Contributory negligence	70
6.12.1	Introduction	70
6.12.2	Quantification	70
6.12.3	Reduction for contributory negligence is made last	70
6.12.4	Recoupment	70
6.13	Stage 5: add interest	70

6.13.1	Introduction	70
6.13.2	Interest on special damages	70
6.13.3	Interest on general damages	71
6.14	Other ways of quantifying damages	71
6.15	Structured settlements	71
6.15.1	What is a structured settlement?	71
6.15.2		
6.15.3	When is a structured settlement appropriate?	72
	How does a structured settlement work?	72
6.15.3.1	Investment of a conventional lump sum	72
6.15.3.2	The structured settlement	72
6.15.4	How is a structured settlement worked out?	72
6.15.5	The importance of maintaining flexibility	73
6.15.6	Recoupment	73
6.15.7	Further reading	73
7 The Qua	antum of Damages for a Fatal Accident	75
7.1	The rights of action	75
7.1.1	Introduction	75
7.1.2	The right of action under the LR (MP) A 1934	75
7.1.2.1	Section 1 of the Act	75
7.1.2.2	The effect of the provision	75
7.1.2.3	Dependants' losses not recoverable	76
7.1.2.4	Damages form part of deceased's estate	76
7.1.3	The right of action under the FAA 1976	76
7.1.3.1	Sections 1 to 5 of the Act	76
7.1.3.2	Basis of the right of action and recovery	
7.1.3.2		78
	Who brings the claim?	78
7.1.3.4	Dependants must have a cause of action	78
7.1.4	The relationship between the two claims	78
7.2	Quantification of damages under the LR (MP) A 1934	79
7.2.1	General principles	79
7.2.2	Special damages	79
7.2.3	General damages	79
7.2.4	Deductions	79
7.2.5	Contributory negligence	79
7.2.6	Interest	79
7.3	Quantification of damages under the FAA 1976	79
7.3.1	The sole head of damages	79
7.3.2	The seven-stage process	8(
7.4	Stage 1: calculate the pre-trial loss	8(
7.4.1	What is the pre-trial loss?	8(
7.4.2	The approaches that may be adopted	80
7.4.3	Claims for the death of a husband/father	80
7.4.3.1	The item by item approach	80
7.4.3.2	Deductions	8
7.4.3.3	Other losses	8
7.4.3.4	Total the loss	8
7.4.3.5	The 'earnings minus living expenses' approach	81
7.4.3.6	The conventional percentage approach	8
7.4.3.7		82
	Arriving at a percentage	82
7.4.3.8	Changes in the value of the dependency between death and trial	82
7.4.3.9	Deceased's savings	
7.4.3.10	Widow's remarriage or prospects of remarriage	82
7.4.3.11	Widow's earnings or earning capacity	83
7.4.3.12	Family living beyond its means	82
7.4.4	Claims for the death of a wife/mother	8.

7.4.4.1	The items forming the dependency	83
7.4.4.2	Assessing the value of a wife's services	83
7.4.5	Claims for the death of a parent	83
7.4.6	Claims for the death of a child	84
7.4.7	Claims by other dependants	84
7.4.8	Funeral expenses	84
7.5	Stage 2: assess the future loss	84
7.5.1	The multiplicand	84
7.5.2		
	The multiplier	84
7.5.2.1	Introduction	84
7.5.2.2	A single multiplier	84
7.5.2.3	Factors which affect choice of multiplier	85
7.5.2.4	Factors which do not affect the choice of multiplier	85
7.5.2.5	Deduct the pre-trial period	85
7.5.3	Final assessment	85
7.5.4	Taking stages 1 and 2 together	86
7.6	Stage 3: add lump sums	86
7.7	Stage 4: add bereavement	86
7.8	Stage 5: contributory negligence	86
7.9	Stage 6: add interest	86
7.10	Stage 7: apportion between dependants	87
7.11	Deductions	87
8 Real Pr	roperty Remedies	89
8.1	Repossession	89
8.1.1	The primary remedy	89
8.1.2	Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 113 (CCR Ord. 26)	89
8.1.3	Damages for trespass	89
8.1.4	Landlord and tenant — additional remedies	89
8.1.4.1	Damages for breach of covenant	89
8.1.4.2	Forfeiture	89
8.1.4.3		
	Action to enforce payment and distress	90
8.2	Mortgagee's remedies	90
8.2.1	Action for money due	90
8.2.2	Foreclosure	90
8.2.3	Sale	90
8.2.4	Possession	91
8.2.5	Appointment of a receiver	91
8.3	Order for sale under LPA 1925, s. 30	91
8.4	Easement	91
8.5	Registered land	91
9 Remed	ies in the Law of Trusts	93
9.1	Introduction	93
9.2	Identifying precisely what issues require to be resolved	93
9.2.1	What is the problem?	93
9.2.2	Be clear as to the viewpoint from which you approach the problem	93
9.2.3	Which court has jurisdiction?	93
9.3	Doubts about the validity of the trust	93
9.3.1	Substantive law possibilities	94
9.3.1.1	General requirements	94
9.3.1.1	Requirements for particular types of trust	94
9.3.1.2		95
	Seeking a remedy	95
9.3.2.1	Giving advice Asking the court for assistance	95
9.3.2.2		95
9.3.2.3	Other specific remedies	93

9.4	Doubts about powers	9:
9.4.1	Statutory powers	9:
9.4.1.1	The appointment and removal of trustees	9:
9.4.1.2	Powers of investment	90
9.4.1.3	Power to appoint agents	90
9.4.1.4	Powers of maintenance	90
9.4.1.5	Powers of advancement	90
9.4.1.6	Other powers	90
9.4.2	Seeking a remedy	90
9.4.2.1	Giving advice	90
9.4.2.2	Getting the assistance of the court	90
9.5	Possible breach of trust	9'
9.5.1	Identifying a potential breach	9′
9.5.2	Analysing the potential breach	9'
9.5.3	Liability	
9.6		98
	The range of remedies	98
9.6.1	Financial compensation	98
9.6.1.1	Payment of trust funds to wrong person	98
9.6.1.2	Improper sale of authorised investments	98
9.6.1.3	Unauthorised investment	99
9.6.1.4	Improper retention of unauthorised investment	99
9.6.1.5	Non-investment	99
9.6.1.6	Use of trust funds for private purposes	99
9.6.1.7	Fraud	99
9.6.1.8	Interest on financial compensation	99
9.6.1.9	Taxation of financial compensation	99
9.6.2	Taking an account	100
9.6.2.1	Nature of an account	100
9.6.2.2	Obligation to replace assets	100
9.6.2.3	Accounts and wilful default	100
9.6.2.4	Defence to the action	100
9.6.3	Tracing	100
9.6.3.1	What can be recovered?	100
9.6.3.2	Where there is a mixed fund	10
9.6.3.3	Limits to the right to trace	10
9.6.4	Constructive trusts	10
9.7	Defences	103
9.8	Appointment of a new trustee	103
10 Judicia	l Review	10:
10.1	Introduction	10:
10.1.1	The single procedure	10:
10.1.2	Applying for judicial review	10:
10.1.3	Judicial review and the inferior courts	10
10.2	Who might use judicial review?	104
10.2.1	The requirement of locus standi	10-
10.2.2	How is the standing of an applicant determined?	10-
10.2.3	Examples of those who have applied for judicial review	10-
10.2.4	Why is judicial review sought?	10-
10.2.5	Judicial review as a means of publicity	10
10.3	When might judicial review be used?	10
10.3.1	Introduction	10
10.3.2	Courts whose decisions may be challenged using Ord. 53	10
10.3.3	Courts whose decisions may not be challenged using Ord. 53	10
10.3.4	Challenging the acts or omissions of public bodies	10
10.4	When must judicial review be used?	10

10 11		
10.4.1	Enforcing public law rights	107
10.4.2	Exception where there are collateral proceedings	108
10.4.3	Exception where the claim does not raise a question of public law	108
10.5	The sieve stage	108
10.6	The alternatives to judicial review	108
10.6.1	The case stated procedure	108
10.6.2	The right to appeal	109
10.7	The advantages and disadvantages of Order 53	109
10.7.1	The advantages	
10.7.2	The disadvantages The disadvantages	109
		109
10.8	The wider uses of judicial review	110
10.9	The procedure to be followed	110
11 Europe	an Community Law Remedies	111
11.1	Introduction	111
11.1.1	Can parties use Community law in the national courts?	111
11.1.2	Direct actions before the ECJ	111
11.1.3	Appeals against Commission penalties and employee rights	111
11.1.4	Infringement of Community law and enforcement actions	112
11.2	Preliminary rulings	
11.2.1		112
	What is a preliminary ruling?	112
11.2.2	In what areas of Community law does the ECJ have jurisdiction to give rulings?	112
11.2.3	What is the ECJ not permitted to do?	112
11.2.4	Is the national court restricted in its handling of Community law?	112
11.2.5	Is a request for a preliminary ruling ever held to be inadmissible?	114
11.2.6	Who can refer a question to the ECJ?	114
11.2.7	Why might a litigant wish to ask a national court to make a reference?	114
11.2.8	What are the grounds on which a Community act can be challenged as invalid	
	under Art. 177 (1) (b)?	114
11.2.9	What can a litigant do who does not want a reference to be made?	114
11.2.10	Which national courts refer questions to the ECJ?	114
11.2.10.1	Mandatory references	114
11.2.10.2	Courts that may refer	
11.2.11	At what stage in litigation can a national court make a reference?	115
		115
11.2.12	What is the preliminary ruling procedure?	116
11.2.13	What is the effect of a preliminary ruling on the case?	116
11.2.14	Is the ruling binding for all purposes?	116
11.2.15	Does a preliminary ruling have retrospective application?	116
11.2.16	The effects of a preliminary ruling of invalidity	116
11.2.16.1	Does a preliminary ruling of invalidity have effect on cases other than the	
	one in which the reference was made?	116
11.2.16.2	What effect does a ruling of invalidity have on the Community institution	
	responsible for the invalid Community act?	116
11.2.16.3	What effect does a ruling of invalidity have on any national law made	110
11.2.10.5	pursuant to an invalid act?	117
11.2.17	What happens if the English courts do not comply with previous	117
11.2.17		117
11.2	preliminary rulings?	117
11.3	Actions for annulment using Art. 173 EEC	117
11.3.1	Introduction	117
11.3.2	The effect of a successful action under Art. 173	117
11.3.3	A checklist for Art. 173	117
11.3.3.1	The jurisdictional barriers	118
11.3.3.2	The grounds on which an act may be annulled	118
11.4	The action for a failure to act under Art. 175 EEC	119
11.4.1	Introduction	119
11.4.2	The basis of an action using Art. 175	119

11.4.3	Who can use Art. 175?	119
11.4.4	The procedure for an action using Art. 175	121
11.4.5	Going to court	121
11.4.6	Using Arts 173 and 175 together	121
11.5	Non-contractual liability of the EEC under Art. 215(2)	121
11.5.1	Introduction	121
11.5.2	The aim of Art. 215(2)	122
11.5.3	What must be shown in an action under Art. 215(2)?	122
11.5.3.1	Damage	122
11.5.3.2	An act or omission of an institution or its servant	122
11.5.3.3	Causation	123
11.5.3.4	Fault	123
11.5.4	Relationship between Art. 215(2) and Arts 173 and 175	123
11.5.5	Legislative acts of the Community	123
11.5.6	Shared responsibility	124
11.6	Plea of illegality under Art. 184 EEC	124
11.6.1	Introduction	124
11.6.2	The grounds for making the plea	124
11.6.3	When may this protection be claimed?	124
11.6.4	Which laws may be subject to the plea of illegality?	124
11.6.5	Who can use Art. 184?	125
		125
11.6.6	Effect of the plea of illegality	125
11.7	Enforcement actions against Member States under Art. 169 EEC Introduction	125
11.7.1		
11.7.2	What are the powers of the ECJ?	125
11.7.3	Why does the court lack effective powers of enforcement?	125
11.7.4	Politics and legal obligations — the informal procedure of the European Commission	126
11.7.5	What sort of omissions lead to an enforcement action?	126
11.7.6	Examples of omissions which are actionable using Art. 169	126
11.7.7	The formal procedure under Art, 169	126
11.7.7.1	The invitation to submit counter arguments	126
11.7.7.2	The reasoned opinion	127
11.7.7.3	Still no compliance? Go to court	127
11.7.8	The possible consequences of continued default	127
11.7.9	Interlocutory relief in urgent cases	127
12 Famil	y Law Remedies	129
	Introduction	129
12.1		129
12.2	Advice about ending a marriage	
12.2.1	A party to a marriage wants to divorce or separate	129
12.2.2	Annulment	129
12.3	Advice about domestic violence	129
12.4	Advice about financial matters	130
12.4.1	Maintenance where the parties are still married	130
12.4.2	Where the parties are in dispute about financial assets following divorce, etc.	130
12.3.3	The Child Support Act 1991	130
12.4.4	Provision on the death of one spouse	130
12.5	Advice about children of the family	131
12.5.1	Financial orders for the support of children within or outside of divorce	131
12.5.2	Where there is a dispute about future arrangements concerning care of children	131
12.5.3	Appointment of guardians	131
12.6	Advice about children in care	131
12.7	Advice to non parents seeking rights over children	132
12.7.1	Adoption	132
12.7.2	Other orders	132